

The Pocahontas Times.

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given to all legal business.

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J. L. MARSHALL, M.D.
Physician and Surgeon.
Marlinton, W. Va.
All calls promptly answered.

SUSAN A. PRICE, M.D.
MARLINTON, W. VA.
Practice Confined to the Diseases of
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MONTGOMERY, VA.

DR. ERNEST B. HILL,
DENTIST.
Marlinton and Academy, W. Va.
Graduate University of Maryland.
Dentistry practiced in all its bran-
ches.
Office in Bank of Marlinton build-
ing.

DR. M. STOUT,
DENTIST.
MARLINTON, W. VA.
Will practice throughout Poca-
hontas county.
Those needing his services will
please communicate by letter and
make appointments to suit con-
venience.

BASS FISHING.

BETTER FISHING THIS YEAR THAN EVER.

The River is Full of Bass Which
Should Be Caught. River Over-
stocked.

Oh, father dear father, come home
with me now,
The clock in the kitchen struck
eight,

And mama is waiting for you with
a stick,
Its so gloomy, so dark, and so
late.

The supper's all eat, and the vic-
tuals are cold,
And mama is mad and says how
she ain't going to give you noth-
ing to eat,

Till you go and hunt up the cow,
And water the horse, and lay up
the fence,

And cut her a big pile of wood,
Oh, father come home quit fish-
ing right now,

And do up the work and be good.
The touching poem was sug-
gested by the reckless way a vic-
tim to the deadly fishing habit
hangs on in the evening for one
more bite neglecting his family
and his work. The shadows fall
across the water from the western
hills and the bass begin to jump
and the night comes on and drives
the fisherman home wet and be-
draggled to his work, a cold sup-
per and a curtain lecture.

The government sharpshave
alarming statistics of the millions
of dollars squandered every year
by the fishermen from the fare
they pay on the railroads to the
amount expended for luminous
bait. Not long ago two young
men arrived here with four guides
two of whom were Indians and
three boats and elaborate fishing
and camping outfit and went down
stream floating and dragging their
weary way to Roanoke. They
assured the writer in a big pool at
Burnside. The fishermen sat in
the stern of their boats and while
the guide rowed through the pool
ast futile flies to the right and
left as those without hope. The
heavy boat with camp outfit fol-
lowed. They seemed a luxurious
set having a couple of bedsteads.
At the rifle the common sailors
leaped overboard and forced the
ships along. At a tow head be-
low the echoes of a .22 reverber-
ated among the hills and the fleet
came to anchor. Soon after the
smoke of a camp fire floated up
through the water birches and the
pirates went into camp.

Isaac Walton seems to be the
first man who chronicled the fact
that cast of the tackle does not
have anything to do with the num-
ber of fish caught and I think that
he dubbed fishing as an art, call-
ing it the "gentle art of angling."

I had heard of Isaac Walton's
Complete Angler for a long time
and finally secured the book but
found it very prosy and uninter-
esting and was not able to read it.
He seems to have had a great
faculty of getting up early; and
stopping at a tavern for something
to eat and drink; and having long
technical discussions with other
foot passengers he would meet on
the road. Then he would get in
"somebody's" field by a muddy
brook and fish for things like our
suckers and chew his end and
ruminate and think up things to
put in his book until night came
when he would hit the tavern
again. He seemed to know noth-
ing of striking trout stream on
which never a tree had been cut
and packing a frying pan, a hunk
of bread, and a box of matches,
and when night came of building
a fire and lying down and sleep-
ing in his wet clothes. He would
have looked in vain for a tavern
or even a speak easy on the
waters of Tea Creek or the North
Fork of Cranberry. And what is
more he did not know that such a
fish as the black bass was in exis-
tence and that if he was fortunate
to strike a school that was on the
bite he would not have had time
to do any runnating. Instead

bringing on a peaceful frame of
mind he would be more apt to
cast as the frenzied bass stole
minnow after minnow of his fast
diminishing supply.

In catching a bass the first
thing to do is to find your bass.
If a man went out to hunt rabbits
he would have a poor chance if he
loaded his gun and fired point
blank into the first covert he came
to on the chance of it containing
some game. But that is the
way with a good many fisherman.
They will stand over a pool for
hours without seeing a bass. The
bass may live there but they are
under the rock and are not in the
mood. This fisherman has more
patience than sense. Another
would have gone to the pool and
peered in. If the bass are on the
bite they will gently edge towards
the fisher to see what is doing on
that side of the community. When
bass can be seen moving in a
pool they can be caught. If the
bait you have does not suit then,
search should be made for some-
thing else for the bass has a bill
of fare as long as the menu of a
Roosevelt hotel. Minnows,
crayfish, helgramites, crickets,
grasshoppers, toads, frogs, lime-
stone lizards, katydids, mice,
bacon, fishingworms, and almost
every other creeping thing that is
good to eat.

I remember on one occasion to
have gone fishing and hunted
through the waters until I found a
lot of bass in a pool. I tried a
variety of bait without catching a
single bass until I got some green
katydids and then caught twenty-
five in a short time and quit only
because I had enough.

When a bass is struggling at the
end of the line if there are any
more in the pool ready for the
sacrifice they will follow it until
the sight of the fisherman drives
them back. These are called
mourners by some fishermen, and
they are apt to follow the deceased
very shortly, into the basket. The
bass in its struggles generally
ejects the bait and one of the
mourners will snap it and swallow
it. Later I was fishing in a pool
where the water was very shallow
and I could see all that went on
I was fishing with a tough sort of
minnow known as the Virginia
darter, locally as a spotted min-
now, which are some times good
for as many as five bass to the
minnow. I had lost the first
minnow, the bass neatly unhook-
ing it and stealing it. On the
second minnow I caught the thief
and the bait slipped up the line
and it ejected the stolen goods
which was swallowed by one of
the mourners. I next caught the
mourner and he passed the stolen
minnow down to his next kin un-
til that minnow had been swal-
lowed five times by as many bass.
I then lost sight of it as the sport
grew fast and furious and I took
eighteen out of the pool. This
may look like a fish story but it is
not. It is a sermon on the sub-
ject of bread cast upon the waters.

I have not fished very much
this year. It is only sixty days
since the season came in and part
of the time the water was too
high. Then Sundays intervened.
There seems to be a prejudice
against my going fishing on Sun-
day but my neighbor who hates
fishing but loves to take his girl
buggy riding on Sunday can pur-
sue his hobby to the top of his
bent and still retain an honored
place in the community while my
diversion has to give way to the
good of the community. I have
worn myself out repeatedly
fly fishing with very meager results.
While there seems to be more
bass than ever in the river the fly
fishing is not so good as it once
was. I have fished with minnows
mostly spending a great deal more
time catching bait than in fishing.
In that time I have on four oc-
casions caught four bass with one
minnow and once five bass on the
same minnow, and a less number
to the bait in proportion. The
way to save bait in this way,
when bait is so scarce is to strike
when the bass first bites. The

bass will make a dash to the bait
and will take the bait into its
cavorous mouth and close its
mouth tightly and carry it away a
few feet. If the fisherman strike
at this time the hook will be im-
bedded in its mouth and the min-
now slips up on the leader un-
harmed and unless it is lost in the
struggles the bass makes for free-
dom it is good for another bait.
If the bass is given life it turns
the minnow in its mouth and it is
never safe to strike until it has
time to swallow it, when of course
the bait is destroyed.

The best advice I could give in
fishing for bass is to fish the half,
get bait that they will take, cast a
long line, and fill your basket.

Something About Mineral Waters.
During an excursion to High-
land county years ago, it was the
writers pleasure to meet Mr. J.
H. Burns and have some talk with
him about old times.

During these old times the
writer had eyes to see that spring,
but in a sense he saw it, not as
Prof. Mallet sees it from his
scientific viewpoint. In Pocahon-
tas county there are groups of
springs with fabulous volume
pouring out their streams, whose
waters will do all that may be
claimed by the Bath Springs in
the way of beneficial uses. Sooner
or later our Pocahontas people
may realize that within their
county, at their free command,
there is a flow of mineral waters
equal to the Hot and Healing
Springs of Virginia, the Hot
Springs of Arkansas or the re-
nowned Eureka Springs.

May we not hope the time
near, when suffering humanity
will find all this to be true and
be benefited accordingly.

The following from the High-
land Recorder, speaks for itself.

University of Va.
Sept. 12, 1902.
Mr. J. H. Burns, Bolar, Va.:
I have made a careful qualitative
examination of the sample of
water from your spring, with the
following results:

The water is quite clear—col-
orless when seen in small quan-
tity; of a very faint greenish
blue colour when viewed in a
column of two feet in length, with
no perceptible smell or taste;
slightly alkaline to test paper;
after boiling and concentration dis-
tinctly alkaline.

Analysis shows it to contain:
Potassium, Sodium, Lithium, Cal-
cium, Magnesium, Iron, Mangu-
nese, Aluminum, Ammonium,
Chlorine, Radical of Sulphuric
acid, Radical of Phosphoric acid,
Radical of Carbonic acid, Radical
of Silicic acid, with doubtless
traces of Strontium and the radical
of Nitric acid, a trace of
organic matter, and in solution
the gasses of oxygen, nitrogen
and carbon dioxide.

This water appears as far as
can be judged from qualitative
analysis, to resemble pretty closely
that of the Hot Springs and Heal-
ing Springs of Bath county.

I am, dear sir,
Yours Truly,
J. W. Mallet.

Arboreal.
Elmer Burner was in town
Sunday.

Mr. Walter Arbogast has been
visiting his sister, Mrs. Marvin
Wenger.

Mr. McClure of Greenbrier is
taking Medical treatment under
Dr. J. L. Lambert and is improv-
ing nicely.

Miss Girtie Grogg is very low
with the fever.
Born to Mr. and Mrs. Irb
Board a fine boy.

Burnes is sinking a well for H.
N. Hannah.

Roscoe Brown and brother are
still planning lumber in town.

The people of Arboreal will
have to help build a foot bridge
across north fork or some one will
lose their life, as the present one
is broken down.

Miss Girtie Beverage was visit-
ing her cousin, Miss Eliza Sutton.

Cameron Board is reported
to be improv-

73 Years Ago.

The year 1830 is an interesting
year to the writer of this para-
graph, for it was in July of that
year, about harvest time he saw
the light for the first time.

In place however of any per-
sonal reflections, in reference to
harvesting he would reproduce
some pertinent observations
from an exchange, on a theme,
quoted from the Chicago Daily
News May 18, 1903. "The
amount of human labor required
in 1903, to produce a bushel of
wheat from beginning to end is
on an average only ten minutes,
whereas in 1830, the time was
more than three hours."

How pleasant it would be if
some of these experts would now
figure an explanation of where all
that advantage in wheat produc-
tion has gone to. Here we find
that a given expenditure of human
labor will now produce eighteen
times as much wheat as the same
expenditure would have produced
seventy odd years ago. But what
becomes of it? Working farmers
are not eighteen times as well off.
Farm hands do not get eighteen
times their old wages. Middle-

men do not get eighteen times as
much for handling. Millers do
not get eighteen times as much
for grinding, nor bakers for bak-
ing. What becomes, then, of this
difference between the produc-
tive power of labor in produc-
ing wheat in 1830 and now? It is
an advantage which somebody
gets, if the Department estimate
is correct; but who is that Some-
body?

Solomon himself could not have
written more to the purpose, had
he been requested to write a note
of introduction for a young friend
applying for a government clerk-
ship. Hon. Col. Ingersoll is re-
ported to have done. Having
ascertained that the applicant had
a young wife and one child, the
Col. thus expressed himself.

"Young man, I would rather
have forty acres of land with a log
cabin on it and the woman I love
in the cabin with a little, grassy,
winding path leading down to a
spring where the water gurgles
from the lips of the earth, whist-
ling day and night to the white
pebbles a perpetual song—with
hollyhocks growing at the corner
of the house, and morning glories
blooming over the low-latched
door—with lattice work over the
windows so that the sunlight
would fall checkerboard over the
dimpled babe in the cradle, and
bird-like songs with wings hover-
ing in the summer air—than to be
the clerk of any government on
earth."

Now if fifty young men, that
I know of in our country, would
save up their good wages, invest
in forty acres of land, a cabin and
wife to put in their prosperity
and material happiness would be
surer things than a clerkship in
Washington city could give prom-
ise of. The prosperous people of
Pocahontas-to-day are the children
of parents who made such invest-
ments forty or fifty years ago, as
I can well remember.

Naples News.
Making hay is the order of the
day when it doesn't rain.
Mrs. Cass Page is very ill.
Mrs. Liza and Laura Wade
were visiting friends and relatives
on the creek.
Mr. Henry Briscoe was in our
midst last week.

Mr. Clinton Snyder has gone
to Crab Bottom on a short vaca-
tion.

Mr. Frank Dentimore is doing
a flourishing business with his
saw mill.

Mrs. Jennie Terry has gone to
visit her daughter, Mrs. Turner
near Horton, W. Va.

Mr. E. H. Gilmer was a caller
in this part recently.

Miss Emma Warner was a
pleasant caller at M. E. Mathenys
last week.

Mr. Charlie Wade and Miss
Kitty Briscoe were out driving for
their health Sunday.

A Secret Marriage.
People in Morgantown, W. Va.
must be experts in attending to
their own business, otherwise it is
hard to imagine how it could have
happened, that Hebert C. Peck of
Phillippi and Miss Lizzie Tapp of
Morgantown could have been
married ten months and no one
but themselves knew of it. They
are prominent young people, both
students of the University and
while on a trip to Ohio, about
Thanksgiving week, were married
and the matter has just come to
light.

July 1st a new law went into
effect that prohibits the incoming
of socialist agitators. It is to
be deplored, however that the new
law contains no provision for put-
ting the agitators already in our
country where they may do the
most good and the least harm.

The relief immediately realized
by this new law, is on a par with
the relief afforded by furnishing
the stable with a new key and lock
after the horse was taken out.

The New Trespass Law.

Section 1. If any person shall
enter the orchard, field, garden
or market garden of another per-
son, without the consent of the
owner or occupier thereof, and
shall do any damage to the fruit,
vegetables, grain or grass grow-
ing or being thereon, or shall
take, carry away, injure or destroy
any of the grain, fruit, grass or
vegetables growing or being there-
on, he shall be guilty of a mis-
demeanor, and fined not less than
\$5 and may be confined in jail
not exceeding six months.

If any person commit any of
the acts mentioned herein and it
be charged and proven that the
property injured and destroyed,
taken or carried away, be of
greater value than \$50, the offen-
der shall be guilty of a felony and
confined in the penitentiary not
less than one year nor more than
two.

An Ideal Picnic.
A spicy correspondent of the
Boone Democrat, writes in a way
to make us feel they certainly
have thing nice in that "neck"
of the W. Va. woods.

A fourth of July picnic is writ-
ten up in this way: "The exer-
cises of the day didn't consist of
drinks, scraps, kicking of heels
on a stage quarreling fusing and
flying devils, Dutchmons and all
that sort of thing, but on the
other hand the exercises of the
day consisted of swinging in the
cool shade in the sycamore grove,
running, foot races by the little
boys, playing croquet in the fore-
noon. Then came a nice dinner
free to all, afterwards a program
gotten up by the young folks.
The first thing on the program
was the singing of "America,"
then reading a part of the Decla-
ration of Independence, with
some explanatory remarks thereon.
A talk to the boys, "was made in
which they were assured there
would be no getting along without
boys and that enticed tremendous
applause, then there were extem-
porised free and easy talks by
several others of an appropriate,
patriotic tenor, such a picnic made
everybody feel good, while going
on and will suggest pleasing mem-
ories for the next half century.

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day when it doesn't rain.
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country where they may do the
most good and the least harm.

The relief immediately realized
by this new law, is on a par with
the relief afforded by furnishing
the stable with a new key and lock
after the horse was taken out.

Work is rapidly progressing on
the Methodist parsonage.

J. Leonard, the city taitor, has
moved from the bridge to the
Arbogast block, near the post of-
fice.

Mrs. Julia Sharp of Edray ac-
companied by her grandson Leo
was in Marlinton Thursday, on
one of her few visits to the stores.

The basement and first story of
new bank building are in place
and work begun on the second
story this week.

Judge Jackson, has declined to
admit a bankruptcy case in the
federal court, for the reason that
under the statutes a farmer cannot
be forced into bankruptcy.

The amount of tan-bark accu-
mulating at the tannery is quite
surprising, and one wonders where
it comes from.

NEW PLAN OF TAXATION

AS PROPOSED BY THE TAX COMMISSION.

TO THE PEOPLE OF WEST VIRGINIA:

The undersigned having care-
fully considered the report of the
Tax Commission and the legisla-
tive bills submitted by it, propo-
sing a new system of taxation for
the State of West Virginia, are of
the opinion that the plan proposed
is objectionable upon many
grounds and for various reasons.
And, feeling as we do an abiding
interest in the present and future
welfare of the State and its in-
stitutions, we deem ourselves war-
ranted in briefly setting forth those
objections as we see and believe
them to exist.

By the proposed system of tax-
ation it is sought to abolish the
State and State school tax on all
real estate and personal property
including railroads, and to supply
the State revenues now afforded
thereby, in part by imposing a
special license tax on the business
of producing coal, oil and gas,
fixing the amount of such tax at

one-third of a cent per ton on
coal, one-half cent per barrel on
oil and one and one-third cents
on every 100,000 cubic feet of
gas; by imposing a license tax on
the business of practicing law and
medicine and retailing tobacco,
and increasing the tax on hotels
and restaurants, on liquor, brew-
ers' and distiller's licenses; and
by providing that certain pub-
lic charges now payable out of the
State treasury shall be paid by the
counties.

This scheme of taxation is in-
our judgment contrary to the pro-
visions of our State constitution,
and would we firmly believe, be
held by the courts:

1st. Because repugnant to sec-
tion 1 of Article X of that in-
strument, which provides that tax-
ation shall be equal and uniform
throughout the State and that no
one species of property shall be
taxed higher than any other spe-
cies of property of equal value.

2nd. Because it exempts from
taxation for State purposes prop-
erty not authorized by the Consti-
tution to be exempted.

3rd. Because the exemption of
real estate from taxation for State
purposes is expressly prohibited
by the Constitution, and the fail-
ure for any five years to charge
real estate for State taxes is de-
clared by that instrument to work
a forfeiture of all tracts of land
of one thousand acres or more.

4th. Because it would be ques-
tionable at least whether the pay-
ment of county, district and mu-
nicipal levies on real estate could
be enforced by forfeiture in the
absence of a State tax thereon.

5th. Because the right to mine
coal or produce oil and gas is not
that character of "privilege" or
"franchise" authorized to be taxed
within the intentment of the Con-
stitution, and because even as
such privilege or franchise tax it
is not made to apply to all such
privileges and franchises alike as
required by the Constitution.

But aside from its manifest
conflict with the Constitution, the
proposed system is directly at
variance with what we believe to
be the true principle of taxation,
namely, that all property shall be
taxed and that it shall be taxed
by equal and uniform laws and in
proportion to its value without
class discrimination or favor.

It would seem to require no
elaborate argument to convince
fair-minded men that any system
is unsound in policy which would
exempt from State taxation the
great mass of property in the
State and place the burden of
maintaining the State government
upon a few special industries or
classes of individuals. The bur-
dens and benefits should be shared
alike, lest reckless prodigality in
the expenditure of revenues result
from the lack of responsibility in
providing them. A people are
interested in a government in pro-
portion and to the extent that they
share in the responsibilities thereof
and contribute to its maintenance.
It is unjust that any class or
classes of people on property shall

share in the ten fit of govern-
ment without contributing fairly
toward its expenses.

With the numerous exemptions
from any tax, the question of the
amount of such tax and the ex-
penditure thereof becomes one
solely between the representatives
of the exempted class in the ap-
propriating branch of the govern-
ment, necessarily tempted to ex-
travagance, on the one side, and
the representatives of the class
compelled to pay the tax, on the
other, helpless by reason of their
inferiority in numbers and the
fact that the mass of the people
are unable to feel, and hence to
perceive, the wrongs of such tax-
paying class. To require one
class to provide what another may
disburse must necessarily lead to
oppression and extravagance, to
governmental demoralization and
business disaster.

Complaint is made that under
our present tax system assess-
ments are unequal and tax burdens
not fairly distributed, yet this new
scheme of taxation abandons every
principle of fairness and equality.
Why should only the coal, oil and
gas interests be required through
the pretense of a license to pay
a tax to the State, and not also
the iron, steel and tin plate mills,
glass, pottery and brick works,
steam and electric railroads, pulp
mills, tanneries and lumber inter-
ests? Why should the great rail-
road corporations be relieved of
the \$80,000 per annum State and
State school tax now paid by them,
and the burdens of their exemp-
tion be saddled on the coal opera-
tors in the form of a third of a
cent tonnage tax on their

24,000,000 tons out put? Why
should the producers of oil and
gas, who have expended in the
development of our producing
fields money capital far greater
in amount than the aggregate
value of all the State's oil and
gas production, be discrimi-
nated against in favor of the non-
resident land owners who hold
vast areas of our domain and do
nothing to increase the wealth or
advance the prosperity of the
State?

Our coal is sold in the world's
markets at prices fixed by com-
petition with the product of other
States. Why should we place
special and unusual burdens upon
it? Why should West Virginia,
with its future possibilities as a
great manufacturing State, yield
its taxing power to strike at the
basis of all industrial development
—cheap fuel?

Regardless, however, of the
particular subject of such tax, we
contend that any tax on produc-
tion is wrong in principle and
contrary to enlightened public
policy. It is in effect a tax upon
the same capital and over and
over again as often as it appears
in the shape of the product taxed.
It is a tax on energy and enter-
prise, tending to retard develop-
ment and industrial growth and to
drive away capital or force it into
idleness.

These are other features of the
proposed system which in our
judgment condemn it as a practi-
cal and rational scheme of tax-
ation.

It strikes down about \$800,000
of the State's revenues, and by
its own best showing, with all its
discriminations and inequalities,
fails by at least \$200,000 to sup-
ply the deficit, and even then it
requires the counties to "pay at
least seventy-five per cent of the
cost of maintaining the humane
institutions and seventy-five per
cent of the criminal charges, now